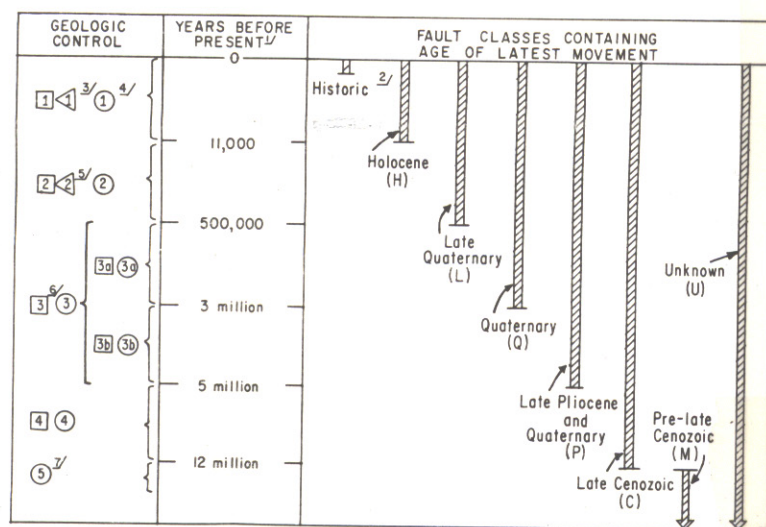


# EXPLANATION

Seven of the eight age classes enclose progressively longer spans of time within which movement may have occurred (see chart). The time span containing the latest movement may be restricted further by unfaulted overlying deposits indicated on the map by minimum geologic control symbols. Faults lacking evidence of late Cenozoic movement are designated Unknown. If positive evidence exists that they have not moved for at least 12 million years, they are classed Pre-late Cenozoic; faults classed as Unknown (U) could have moved as recently as those of any other age class, except for those faults of unknown age with minimum age control (Um)

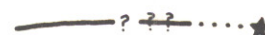
AGE RANGE CHART OF GEOLOGIC CONTROLS AND AGE CLASSES



- Years are approximate and are based in part on radiometric dates from strata in southern California. Column is not to scale
- Queried where nature of ground rupture is questionable.
- Geomorphic criteria for Holocene faulting: sag depression; offset stream course in Holocene deposits; linear scarp in Holocene deposits; or, linear submarine scarp in seafloor sediments above wave base
- Control from overlapping Holocene strata not shown on map except where such deposits are known to be at least 3,000 years old
- Geomorphic criteria for late Quaternary faulting: offset stream course in Pleistocene or older deposits; linear scarp in Pleistocene deposits; markedly linear steep mountain front associated with adjacent concealed fault trace; or, linear submarine scarp in seafloor sediments below wave base
- Numeral 3 designates nonmarine strata of late Pliocene to early Pleistocene age. Numerals 3a and 3b designate marine strata of early Pleistocene and of late Pliocene age, respectively
- Pre-late Cenozoic minimum geologic control consists of intrusive rocks about 12 to 20 million years old

## MAP SYMBOLS

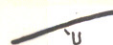
### LINE SYMBOLS



Onshore fault

Queried where connection, continuation, or existence uncertain; dotted where inferred beneath covering deposits. Star indicates fault with relatively young movement along it but fault trace too short to show at map scale

Fault is classed as Unknown (U) because no faulted late Cenozoic deposits are preserved along it. A minimum limit on age of movement is lacking.



Fault is classed as Unknown with minimum limit on age of latest movement (Um). No faulted late Cenozoic deposits are preserved along it, but the latest movement predates unfaulted early Pleistocene marine strata between about 3 million and 500,000 years old (circle with numeral 3a).



## GEOLOGIC CONTROL SYMBOLS

Indicate location and age of late Cenozoic geologic features that bracket the latest movement for each fault. Numbers within the symbols indicate the age of each geologic control as based on the generalized time spans of the age range chart; the youngest reasonable age is assumed for deposits whose age is uncertain



Oldest known unfaulted stratigraphic unit that is deposited across or intruded along the fault. Age of unit provides minimum limit on age of latest movement



Youngest known stratigraphic unit displaced by fault. Age of unit provides maximum limit on age of latest movement



Fault-produced geomorphic feature. Age of feature provides maximum limit on age of latest movement

Explanation (edited) from Ziony, et al., 1974.

Plate 1. Index map to Padre Juan fault.  
Compiled by T.C. Smith, after Ziony, et al., 1974.  
(scale 1:250,000).

FEB 21